Carpenter Interviews Parry on Labor Problem

The Indianapolis Manufacturer Vigorously Presents the Employers' Side of the Disputed Question @ @

W YORK, Jan. 22.-The trades ! union men of the United States look upon David M. Parry, the president of the National Association of Manufacturers, as an enormous bull, an overgrown golden calf. which is dashing about in the china shop of the labor organizations shattering the images. They call him a bloated capitalist with horns, and think he is seventeen feet high and weighs a ton. The real David M. Parry measures five feet six inches, and he tips the beam at just 125 pounds. If he has horns I have not discovered them. His black hair is well brushed back from a high forehead, his dark face is smooth shaven and his eyes are as gentle and his voice as suave as that of any business men I know.

Mr. Parry has made himself noted as the chief antagonist of organized labor in the United States. He has no use for labor unions in any shape, and he does not hesitate to say so. He not only opposes them himself, but he is now the president of the Manufacturers' Association, which has a membership of 3,000 of the leading factories and corporations of this country, covering every part of the United States. He tells me that they represent capital running high into the billions of dollars and that each pays \$50 a year to the association as membership dues. The association largely represents the anti-union sentiment of the country, although I venture many of to Indianapolis to see my front door steps, its members would not indorse views so radical as those of Mr. Parry.

interview, and he answered my questions at once. Said he:

"You ask me why I oppose organized labor. I do it because as it exists in the United States it is revolutionary. It makes the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution obsolete documents and depressors of labor and the enemies of the would guillotine us if they could.

ORGANIZED LABOR AS A MOB. "That is rather strong language, Mr. Par-

ry," said I. "Yes, but I believe in calling things by their right names. Organized labor as it It defies the constituted authorities and rights. Such rebellion is worse than that which had the secession of the States for its object, and I think it is high time the country was waking up to the fact."

"We have had a series of labor insurrections during the past year known as strikes, members out of the militia, and they have the United States violate his oath of office to please them. In their crusade against the exercise of individual rights, they have and children. I know the leaders of the labor unions will disclaim responsibility for such crimes, but they are nevertheless the accomplices of the brutal and ignorant men whom they have incited to commit such out-

What right have you to speak against ever been a workingman yourself?" have the right of both a workingman and an employer," was the reply. "I have worked all my life, and I work now. I began to work on the farm as a boy, and I know all about farm work, from the dighave clerked in a store, sold goods on the road and had a hardware store of my own. I am now an employer of labor, having several thousand hands; I am also a con-

"I make buggies and I understand everything connected with my business and have worked at every branch of it.

"Could you set a wagon tire" "I have set thousands of them. I have worked with my men, and I think I know something of the workingmen of the United States. It is not right to look upon the unions as representing American labor, for 85 per cent, of our workmen do not belong to them. I am a friend of the workingman, but not of him as a trades unionist."

HOW ONE MAN WAS BOYCOTTED. "Have you had any personal experiences with unions in your work?"

"If you mean in my factory I have not. I have always run an open shop, and so far the unions have refrained from making any demands upon me in my capacity as an employer. Since I have been denouncing their methods, however, I have had one little experience which shows that the agitators were looking for an excuse to ruin my business. It is a little matter and hardly worth mentioning.

my house, although they hardly needed it. | regulated by the amount produced. You |

EARLY DAYS OF PIUS X. and Saluted.

ing account of the early days of Pius X. In those times there was no such thing as a school for little children at Riese, but only a gathering for little children out of doors where they were taught their alpha-

It was, indeed, quite a serious undertaking for the young Giuseppe to attend the Youth's Companion. gymnasium school at Castellraneo. For nine years he attended this school, walking six days in the week a distance of over ten

Of an evening he would say to his were color-blind. Fortunately the men were mother :"How long are you going to sit up sewing to-night, mother?" And when the too frequent answer came, 'Till midnight, for I have these clothes to finish to send them home the first thing in the morning, he was glad, saying: 'Then I have a long time for my lessons to-night.' Behind this episode lies the fact that at night there was but one light in the house. The little parlor of which I spoke was his mother's workshop and his study. The gence with a priest, said to him: 'I am very color-impressions; and between the marvel-Sarto, who with his habit of throwing himself suffered, the gradations of color-

(1858-67) was spent as curate at Tombolo. to distinguish the seven primary colors of where Giuseppe Sarto was fired with the the spectrum-violet, indigo, blue, green, spirit of Italian unity which was in the yellow, orange and red.



D. M. PARRY

delegate of the Painters' Union called upon me and said that my steps had been painted at a rate less than the union scale. I told him I knew nothing about his union scale and cared less, and showed him out of my office. Then the Painters' Union applied for a national boycott on my factory. The application passed through the Central Trades Union of Indianapolis and was sent up to President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor. Mr. Gompers came out and in a speech there gave forth the star-tling information that the boycott had been granted upon the petition of the paint-been granted upon the petition of the paint-enough to satisfy the needs of humanity. It was in the offices of the association | ers. Thus the Parry Manufacturing Comact, a good example of the sense of justice which animates the strike bosses. Well, tion, and this means that the people will I was boycotted. The boycott was an adbeen larger than since it was declared."

"How about strikes, Mr. Parry? Do they 'No," was the reply. "They do not benefit the employer, the employe nor the con-They lessen our respect for the clares all of us who are so old-fashioned as law and they shake our faith in the per-to believe in individual liberty the oppetuity of our government. Take the anthracite strike. The mob dominated the race. I believe many of the labor leaders | whole mining regions for months and the whole military power of Pennsylvania could not or did not maintain law and order. In that strike it is estimated that \$25,000,000 were lost in wages. I know that the operators lost enormously, but the loss of both is as nothing in comparison to that of the consumers. Every householder had his coal bills almost doubled by that strike, now is is a standing mob engaged in acts and even now the prices have not come of open rebellion against the government. down to the normal figures of before the strike. The public has already paid miltries to nullify individual and property the organization of United Mine Workers."

\$125,000,000 LOST ON COATS "Have you ever estimated the money cost to the consumers, Mr. Parry?"

"I have tried to." was the reply. "We "Why, look at it," Mr. Parry went on. know that it caused a shortage of 25,000,000 their authority by mob law. They de- were idle during the four or five months of nounce the government officials who try the strike. The loss would have been just even attempted to make the President of dumped into the sea, and putting the price almost enough to complete the Panama blustered, threatened, assaulted and mur- canal. That shortage raised the prices of dered. They even threaten helpless women all kinds of fuel and the people had to pay were already receiving wages that compared | the capitalist. The balance of the earnings favorably with those of men in other industries. Nevertheless, they gave them labor, Mr. Parry?" said I. "Have you an advance of 10 per cent. on their wages. and every laboring man of the United States now has to help pay that 10 per cent. when he lights his kitchen fire. He also pays for it in every bit of manufactured goods made with steam. The whole public is taxed by the men working in those mines. That is one of the beauties of ar-

Then you don't believe in the law arbitration, Mr. Parry? 'I do not. The Constitution of the United States is a good enough law for me. Either sumer, and every man has a right to disa man has a right to run his own business cuss matters in which he is so vitally inor he has not. If he has not we ought to 'How about working at a trade? Do you strike the clause referring to our property rights out of the Constitution. The idea of arbitrating the question whether an employer can employ a man who does not belong to a union is absurd. It is revolutionary. It means that individual libe.ty is destroyed and that we must bargain to possess. How public men can lend their voices and influence to arbitration is beond my comprehension. I can only account for it on the theory that they are afraid of their shadows or are willing to sell their patriotism for the sake of money and po-

STRIKES AND HARD TIMES.

"What do you think of the charge that the present business depression is caused | by the demands of organized labor?" "I think it is largely so," said Mr. Parry we have had, and the losses arising from

believe that 1903 will go down in history continued Mr. Parry. "He waited a mocheck to a period of unparalleled pros- money was a present from me. You are "A painter one day asked me for a job. have caused an enormous loss in our thereupon dismissed them, and that was I had nothing for him in the factory and aggregate production, and you must the last time he took his men into parttold him that he might paint the steps of always remember that the consumption is nership."

clothes. Let me be the soldier and you the the proportion among women is said to be priest.' When the exchange was effected, only one in a thousand. Don Bepi said: 'Now, let us drink to each | Color-bindness may be acquired as a re-Exchanged Clothes With a Soldier other's health. In the midst of their amusement the captain unexpectedly returned. of alcohol or tobacco; hence the need for Don Bept slipped behind the window cur- frequent re-examinations of the eyes of men Dr. Alexander Robertson, in an article in | tain, but soon found he could not be nidthe Pall Mall Magazine, gives an interest- Gen. so, coming out he saluted in true mili- sailors, railway employes and motormen. tary fashion his new master, and so the The tests are made by matching skeins of episode ended.

COLOR BLINDNESS.

Few Persons Have Eyes Entirely Free from This Defect.

Not long since the motormen on an elevated railroad were on the verge of a strike because the officers of the company insisted upon an examination of the men's eyes to determine whether or not any of the men

They did not strike. The necessity of such examination is plain in the case of railway men and sailers, upon whose ability to distinguish night signals, and especially to distinguish green and red. the safety of hundreds or even of thousands

of persons often depends Every one is color-blind in a certain sense; that is to say, no human eye is so perfect as to appreciate every shade of color in the solar spectrum, every difference in the numother day a poor woman driving in a dili- ber of ethereal vibrations which constitute poor, and I have many children; I wish ous color-discrimination of Chevreul, who you would take one to train him up as a was once the director at the Goeblins works, priest. 'And perhaps to be pope,' replied and the chromatic duliness of another the priest, going on to say: 'Who would chemist, Lalton, who was the first to dehave thought that that ragazzino, Giuseppe | scribe accurately this defect, from which he stones, once stoned the carriage of a priest | sense are indefinite. An arbitrary line has on the Castelfranco road, would have be- therefore been established, separating these of so-called normal color-perception from Another period of exactly nine years the color-blind. This limit is the ability

The degree of color-sense is doubtless "The young curate caught the infection. based primarily on the physical condition of the more so that his superior. Don Cos- the eye, but it is modified greatly by educatantini, had actually fought against Austria tion. Just as a person with perfect eyes with the followers of General Calvi, among may not be able to read because of never the Dolomite mountains of Cadore, his na- having been taught, so, in a lesser degree, tive province. A story is told of how an one with normal color-vision may lack the Italian captain and soldier came on a visit power of color-discrimination through want to their old friend the priest. The young of education. To this is to be attributed the curate listened enthusiastically to their striking difference between the sexes as re- ago ceased to be an excessive agure of com- buque, fa., on Friday, June 16, 1887, and eggs were photographed at the same time tales One day when the captain was out gards color-blindness. One out of every parlace. They have sometimes been nearly ranged in diameter from two to five inches, and in the same focus. The photographs are he said to the Lo. Let us change thirty men is more or less color-blind, but us large as oranges, and those shown here- i being photographed an hour after the fall. by S. Root,

Open Shop and Says Industrial Freedom Cannot be Had Without It 00000

He Declares for the

When he got through I paid him what asked, but a few days later the walking cannot divide more than you have to uivide, and any one with a thimbleful of brains can see that cutting down the production is not the way to make the peo ple rich. In times like this it is the masses who suffer most. The capitalist can shut down his business and still have enough for his personal wants. The laborer has only his work, and he who is poorest suffers most and longest." "But you do not deny labor the right

to strike, do you?" No. I do not. They have that right as individuals or collectively, but they have no right to interfere with the business of their employers or with the men hired to take their piaces. Many of the demands of strikers are so unreasonable that they cannot be granted and the business go on The labor organizations do not consider that. They act as though labor had no interest whatever in the business, and it opposed they try to attack their employer through the consumers of his goods, and by boycott dog him from one end of the country to the other. They prevent others from doing the work they will not do themselves, and if they succeed in destroying him, as they sometimes do, a chorus of glee goes up from the labor agitators and their followers throughout the whole coun try. They think they have won a great victory, when they have actually killed the goose which has been laying the golden eggs. They remind me of the man who tried to improve his personal appearance by cutting off his own nose."

AGAINST THE EIGHT-HOUR DAY. "How about the working day, Mr. Parry? Can the United States be run on an eight-

"I think not. The majority of men work ten hours, and that is an indication that If you cut the working day to eight hours, commodities that they now get. Organized labor does not look upon it in that way It insists upon more of the necessities and comforts of life for its own peculiar class, and therefore demands that it shall have ten hours' pay for eight hours' work. This is practically a 25 per cent, increase of wages, and if granted it must come out of the consumers. So, you see, organized labor is bound to have a good bargain even if that bargain is rather hard on the rest "But Mr. Parry, John Mitchell and Samuel Gompers say that a man can do much in eight hours as he can in ten.' "Yes, I know that; but upon the same logic he can do as much in six hours as he can in eight, and as much in four as can in six. Indeed, you might go on and prove that a man can do as much by not working at all as he can by working ten hours, which is ridiculous. I am especially opposed to granting the eight-hour day as to government work. I see no reason why the government should give ten hours

LABOR AS CAPITAL'S PARTNER. "But, Mr. Parry, speaking of wages, i not labor capital's partner? And if so

pay for eight hours' labor any more than

an individual should be compelled to do so

and think that those who favor that law

are in favor of robbing the public treas-

does it get its share of the profits?" "It gets a big share," replied Mr. Parry "and far more proportionately than the capitalist. What are the average dividends of our big industrial organizations? Those which do a safe, steady business do not pay more than 4 per cent. That is, 4 per cent. on every dollar. That's the profit of are spent for raw materials, rent and lacapital, and its profits decrease, while at the same time the real wages-that is, the amount that a man can purchase from a day's work-tend to rise. Labor gets more and more and capital less and less every

What do you think of giving the work ingman a share in the business?" 'I don't believe in it. He will never believe that he is fairly treated, and if money is lost he will not be willing to take his share of the losses. He looks upon it as a matter of charity, and it is a bad thing year or so ago and told them that his profits had been such during the past twelve a present of 5 per cent of his earnings in addition to their wages and at the end of the speech each man was given an envelope containing his share. After the employer had left the men held a meeting and

of them got up and said. 'How do we know the old man is telling the truth, and that we are getting our full 5 per cent. I think we ought to have a committee appointed to go and look at his

"This was done, and a committee called on the employer and asked for the books, ing: 'I don't understand?

"The unions have caused the strikes that us 5 per cent. of the profits of the business. How do we know that we got our full 5 them have become a national disaster. I per cent. We should like to see the books. "This almost paralyzed the employer," not entitled to any more than your wages, perity. The strikes they originated and I need not have given you a cent.' He FRANK G. CARPENTER. [Copyright, 1904]

> sult of disease or injury, or from the abuse whose color-sense is important, such as wool, by naming the colors of pieces of bunting seen at a distance, and by interpreting lantern signals made under conditions simflar to those which surround a railway engineer in his actual work.

The Cat.

Half loving kindliness and half disdain, floor comest to my call serenely suave. With hummling speech and gracious gestures salutation courtly and urbane; et must I humble me thy grace to gain.

For wiles may win thee, though no arts en-And nowhere gladly thou abidest save Where nought disturbs the concord of thy reign.

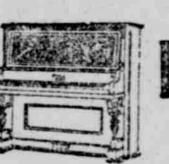
made to see the foolishness of their porition. Sphinx of my quiet hearth! who deign'st to Friend of my toil, companion of mine case, Thine is the lore of Rn and Rameses; That men forget dost thou remember well. Penolden still in blinking teveries. With somber, sea-green raze inscrutable. -Graham R. Tomson.

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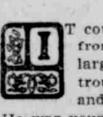
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Boots with Trousers Tucked In The Journal's Souvenir Calendar of Indiana Authors

This Old-style Form of Footwear Recommended by a Shoe Man as Healthful



from the country, for he wore large arctic overshoes, and his trousers were exceedingly tight and just did come to his shoetops. He was young, tall and awkward, and had on a light gray overcoat, which was about came striding into a large downtown shoe store one day last week, and to the first clerk he met said in a decided Hoosier

"I want to git a pair of cowhide boots." "We don't keep them," promptly replied

The young rustic looked astonished, and murmured something which sounded something like "I swan," turned and left the

Now it happened that the clerk he met has been engaged in selling shoes in this city for a number of years, and as he looked after the retreating figure of the countryman and saw it disappear in the crowd which thronged Washington street, he said: "That is the first call I have had for cowhide boots this winter. The fact of the matter is, boots are clear out of date; that is,

with the exception of the rubber ones. "There are a few people who still wear can remember the time that nearly every man in the city wore leather boots during the winter, and never thought of going through the cold months without a pair of good heavy boots to work in, and then

he would generally have a pair made for "The men in the city used to have all "The employer looked up in surprise, say- their boots made to order, and some of them were indeed very fine, and made a

we are partners and that you have given | man's foot look perfect, according to my "The city man now wears shoes altogether, and the farmer wears felts, which

are felt boots with rubber arctic overshoes over the lower part of them. "We generally lay in a few pairs of felts at the beginning of the season to accommodate a certain class of customers we have,

but the leather boots we never carry, the call for them is so slight. NOT WORN IN CITIES. "The outside stores that have a large will show them off to a better advantage farmer trade generally have a large stock

of all kinds of boots, but I will venture to say that you can't get a pair of boots in a downtown store, for their line of patrons does not demand it, and it would only be dead stock to carry. The boots that are still used in the city

are, for the most part, worn by men whose everybody wore boots, and, knowing well employment is out of doors. They are worn to some extent by policemen, firemen, truckmen and drivers of all kinds. The majority of these wear boots and have their trouser legs stuffed into them. "The philosophy of wearing boots with the trouser legs tucked into them is that it

many people who don't know this, but I know it by experience. "I once knew a man who was always forms of a large freight depot here in the physician in town will bear me out in this. city loading cars. He told me that he had boots, and to tuck his trousers into them, a long illness, and to keep from it he aland so he came to me to buy the boots. large line in stock, and this man always oughly from the cold."

HAILSTONES BIGGER THAN EGGS

Halistones as big as hens' eggs have long ; with are fair specimens. They fell in Du- | For the sake of comparison several hen's

I could easily be told that he was | wore boots after that, and did not have any all day handling freight, and the cold wind coming from underneath the planks of the platform and blowing up his trousers legs gave him cold; but with his trousers inside boots, and his legs better protected, why those draughts didn't affect him any

> "I am a believer in boots, and although men are not wearing them any more the fact remains that they are the things to wear in the winter on freight platforms and everywhere else.

more, and he was all right.

THE LEVEL-HEADED FARMER. "Why do you suppose the countryman wears his trousers inside his bootlegs? It isn't because he is a hayseed and a farmer, and just wears them that way for the reason he doesn't know any better. It is because he is wise and knows how to take care of himself. He realizes that it is the best way to wear them to keep out the cold and to protect him from taking cold.

"I don't know anything about the statistics, but I'll bet that there is much less pneumonia in the country than in the city, and this is because the countryman in winter wears boots and keeps his legs protected. I know that shoes are now commonly worn in the country as well as in the city, but only for ordinary wear. For wet work of any kind and for winter, the countryman still wears boots.

"But, as I said, most of the people in the city nowadays wear shoes summer and winter, the year round, and I think they suffer in winter from wearing them. "Look at the men sitting on either side in a street car. Here is one man knocking his feet together to get his toes warm. Very likely above the tops of his shoes his ankles are protected from the cold only by the thickness of his socks. His feet are

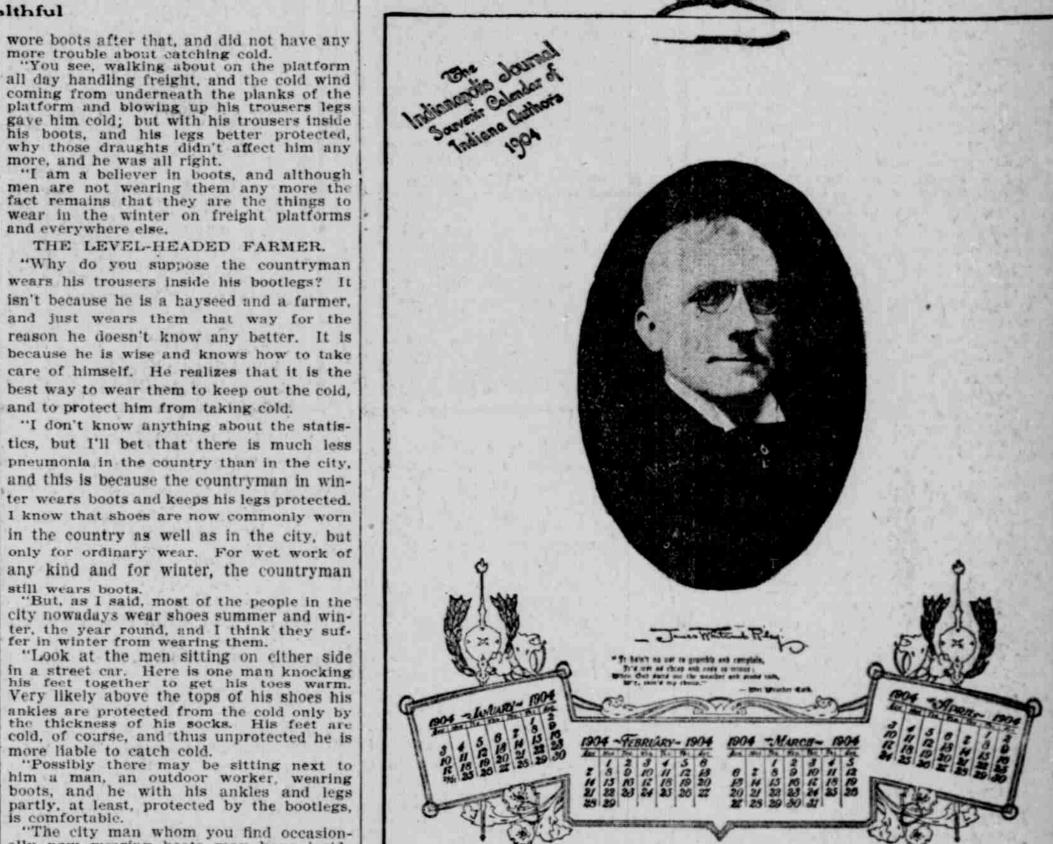
Possibly there may be sitting next to him a man, an outdoor worker, wearing boots, and he with his ankles and legs partly, at least, protected by the bootlegs, "The city man whom you find occasion-

ally now wearing boots may have inside employment, but if he does he will not wear the ready-made boots. He will be what is called an old-fashioned man, and this class insists on having a perfect and neat-fitting THEIR FEET LOOK WELL.

"You will find for the most part that men who wear boots have very pretty and well-formed feet, and there is nothing that than a nice-fitting boot; for this they will pay a good price, as there are few shoemakers who are doing this kind of work at

"These men who persistently wear boots may be men of years, but still be far from antique. They have lived in the day when the advantage, still wear them, and so preserve health and comfort.

"I don't suppose that the city man will ever go back to wearing boots, but I think it would be a good thing for everyone to wear prevents one from taking cold. There are | them in the winter with his trousers tucked in the tops of them. There are, I suppose, four thousand remedies for colds, but the best of all preventives is a good pair of catching cold. He worked on the plat- | boots, and I'll venture to say that every "A well-known physician here in the city, been telling one of his fellow-workmen | who died some time ago, always were boots about his catching cold so easily, and that during the cold weather. His throat was the man had told him to wear good high affected, and for him to catch cold meant ways were a good high pair of boots, "That was years ago when we carried a which he contended protected him thor-



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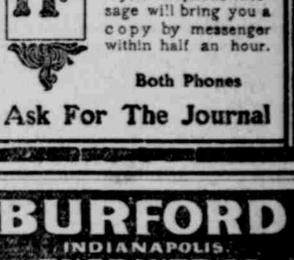
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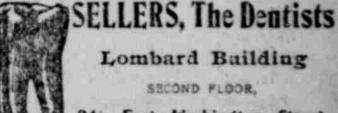
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